Writing Task 1 - 6 Sentence Structures to Compare Numbers

A rich variety of sentence structures is one of the most important key to get a 7 or higher for your grammar score in IELTS Writing Task 1.

As far as you know, you will most likely be given a graph, chart, diagram or table to write about.

Firstly, you have to choose the most important figures/features to write about and make a comparison among them to meet Task Response requirement in IELTS Writing Task 1.

Below are useful high – level sentence structures which you can utilize to get a higher score for IELTS Writing Task 1.

1. As / Whereas/ While X verb, Y verb (at the same time).

While the figure for factories in Japan went up dramatically to 120,000 in 2010, the quantity in Korea plummeted to 12,000 at the same time.

2. Clause, followed by + Noun Phrase

There was a dramatic growth in the number of factories in Japan to 120,000 in 2010, followed by a sharp decrease to 1,000 in 2015.

3. Clause, prior to/before Verb-ing

The number of factories in Japan experienced an increase to 120,000 in 2010, before hitting a free fall to 1,000 in 2015.

4. Clause, after Verb – ing

The figure for factories in Japan hit a free fall to 1,000 in 2015, after undergoing an increase to 120,000 in 2010.

5. In comparison to/with X, which verb, Y verb.

In comparison with the number of factories in Japan, which witnessed a dramatic increase to 120,000 in 2010, the quantity in Korea plummeted to 12,000 at this time.
6. X verb, Verb-ing, (which verb).

The quantity of factories in Japan went through a period of dramatic increase to 120,000 in 2010, exceeding the number in Korea, which had only 12,000.

As can be seen, the sentences above all contain numbers which you must include in your Task 1 Writing to get a 7.0 in Task Achievement. Plus, they all use high-level vocabulary, most assuredly earning an 8 or 9 in that category.

**Writing Task 2 - Useful 12 Sentence Structures to Help You Get Band 7.5+**

One of the biggest mistakes most IELTS candidates repeat in IELTS writing is to try to write overly complicated sentences, which results in grammar mistakes and sabotage their IELTS score.

Therefore, knowing how to make good use of complex structures for your IELTS Writing Task 2 essay is an essential skill that can make the difference between the getting and not getting the band score you deserve. Nevertheless, bear in mind that we should use complex sentences in our writing rather than try to make all of our sentences complex. Complex sentences can be Relative Clauses, Subordinate Clauses, Conditional Clauses, Compound Sentences.

This will fully equip you with 13 useful grammar structures to help you boost your IELTS score!

1. **When Subject+Verb+Object, Subject 1 +Verb 1 + Object 1**

   When a language dies out, a whole way of life disappears with it.

2. **While Subject+Verb+Object, Subject 1 +Verb 1 + Object 1**

   While some students drop out after a few years studying, others finish academic courses with poor degrees.

3. **Subject+Verb+Object, resulting in an increase/a decrease in + the number of smth/the demand for smth**

   Many people in the countryside migrate into big cities, resulting in an increase in the demands for accommodation, food and services in urban areas.
4. Subject+Verb+Object, giving rise to smth
Advertisements give people more choices on what they want to buy, giving rise to the consumer society

5. By doing smth, Subject+Verb+Object
By spending money to protect minority languages, governments can also preserve traditions, customs and behaviours.

6. Subject+Verb+Object, and this will +Verb+Object.
The use of private cars is increasing in Hanoi, and this puts a strain on its infrastructure.

7. Instead of + Verb-ing + Object, Subject+Verb+Object.
Instead of driving cars, people should use public transport.

8. Subject+Verb+Object. This allows/urges/encourage smth/smb to do smth (This will discourage smb from doing smth).
The utilisation of cheap labour helps companies to reduce the production cost. This encourages business expansion.

9. Compared to those who +Subject+Verb+Object, Subject+Verb+Object
Compared to those who hold high school qualifications, university graduates often have more employment opportunities.

10. If Subject+Verb+Object, Subject+Verb+Object
If air travel is restricted, people would opt for other means of transport such as buses and cars.
11. Subject + Verb + Object [that Subject 1 + Verb 1 + Object 1], because Subject 2 + Verb 2 + Object 2

I partly disagree with the idea that advertising has negatively influenced our life, because I recognise several benefits it brings to society.

12. When Subject + Verb + Object, Subject 1 + Verb 1 + Object 1, Verb-ing + Object.

When the government pays for tuition fees, the constraint of finance is removed, encouraging a greater number of students to attend academic courses.